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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/864,417	05/23/2001	David Chesavage	010337	3852
7	590 05/08/2003			
Sarah Kirkpatrick Intellectual Property Administration QUALCOMM Incorporated			EXAMINER	
			MILLER, BRANDON J	
5775 Morehouse Drive San Diego, CA 92121-1714			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,		•	2683	5
			DATE MAILED: 05/08/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Secret 1							
	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/864,417	CHESAVAGE ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Brandon J Miller	2683					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	86(a). In no event, however, may within the statutory minimum of the vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MC cause the application to become	a reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely. DNTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on							
<u> </u>	s action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa closed in accordance with the practice under the							
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) <u>1-31</u> is/are pending in the application							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	vn from consideration.						
<u> </u>	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6) Claim(s) <u>1-31</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	r alastian raquirament						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers	election requirement.						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner	·.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accep		the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	•						
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐	disapproved by the Examiner.					
If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep	ly to this Office action.						
12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	aminer.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120							
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C	. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:							
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
 Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bur See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified of the copies of the prior application. 	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a))						
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 U.S.C	. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).					
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language pro 15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti	• •						
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5	5) Notice of	v Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1-4, 6-7, 9-10, 14-15, 18, 20-21, 24-27, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sakakura.

Regarding claim 1 Sakakura teaches a system for maintaining data objects distributed on a network and a network controller coupled to a network and operable to enable data communications including the transmission of a data object update message and a corresponding data object update version sequence number; and a receiver coupled to the network and operable to enable data communications with the network controller, the receiver including a memory for storing a data object based on the data object update message and a data object update version sequence number and a processor coupled to a memory and

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operable to include a last received data object update version sequence number in a message to the network computer (see abstract, col. 2, col. 6, lines 56-62, col. 8, lines 37-67, col. 9, lines 1-5 and col. 14, lines 43-47).

Regarding claim 2 Sakakura teaches a memory for storing data object based on a data object update message transmitted to a receiver and a corresponding update sequence number (see abstract, and col. 8, lines 37-67).

Regarding claim 3 Sakakura teaches a memory for storing data object based on the data object update message transmitted to a plurality of receivers that includes the receiver and a corresponding update sequence number (see abstract, col. 6, lines 56-62 and col. 8, lines 37-67).

Regarding claim 4 Sakakura teaches incrementing an update sequence number for each data object update message transmitted to a receiver (see col. 8, lines 55-60 and col. 9, lines 39-44).

Regarding claim 6 Sakakura teaches including the latest received update sequence number in a message to a network controller (see col. 9, lines 1-8 & 39-44).

Regarding claim 7 Sakakura teaches a receiver is a wireless communication device and the network is a wireless network (see col. 6, lines 54-62).

Regarding claim 9 Sakakura teaches discarding messages from a receiver when a receiver's data object update sequence number is less than a last data object update sequence number (see col. 9, lines 59-64).

Regarding claim 10 Sakakura teaches a data object that represents a macro message and has a data object number (see col. 8, lines 55-60 and col. 14, lines 48-50).

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Regarding claim 14 Sakakura teaches a receiver for communicating data signals using a network with a transceiver coupled to the network and operable to receive data communications; a memory coupled to the transceiver for storing data objects and data object message version sequence numbers transmitted from a network controller in a data communication to the receiver; and a processor coupled to the memory and transceiver and operable to include the last received update sequence number in a message to the network controller (see abstract, col. 2, col. 6, lines 56-62, col. 8, lines 37-67, col. 9, lines 1-5 and col. 14, lines 43-47).

Regarding claim 15 Sakakura teaches operable to include a received object sequence .

number in a message to a network controller (see col. 9, lines 39-44 and col. 14, lines 48-50).

Regarding claim 18 Sakakura teaches receiving a data object update message with a data object update sequence number from a network controller; storing data objects based on the data object update message and transmitting the last received update sequence number in a subsequent message to a network controller (see abstract, col. 2, col. 6, lines 56-62, col. 8, lines 37-67, col. 9, lines 1-5 and col. 14, lines 43-47).

Regarding claim 20 Sakakura teaches maintaining a distributed data system using a network comprising: receiving a message from a receiver, said message comprising an object version sequence number representing a first state of a data object relating to the receiver; comparing a object version sequence number with a local object version sequence number representing a second state of a data object; processing a message in a first manner if object version sequence number is equal to a local object version sequence number and processing a message in a second manner if object version sequence number is not equal to a local object

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version sequence number (see col. 9, lines 45-64).

Regarding claim 21 Sakakura teaches processing a message in a first manner according to an update sequence number (see 9, lines 45-64).

Regarding claim 24 Sakakura teaches processing a message in a second manner that comprises ignoring the message (see col. 9, lines 45-64).

Regarding claim 25 Sakakura teaches processing a message comprising transmitting a data object update message with an update sequence number (see col. 9, lines 39-44).

Regarding claim 26 Sakakura teaches transmitting data objects in a second manner to a receiver (see col. 9, lines 51-54 and FIG. 5).

Regarding claim 27 Sakakura teaches comparing an object update sequence number with a local object update sequence number (see col. 9, lines 45-64).

Regarding claim 31 Sakakura teaches maintaining a distributed data system using a network comprising a database for storing a data object and a corresponding data object version sequence number; a transceiver fro sending a data object update message and a corresponding data object version sequence number representing a state of data object and for receiving a message from a remote receiver comprising a data object version sequence number representing a state of a data object associated with the receiver; and a processor for comparing a received object version sequence number with a data object version sequence number stored with a database, and further for processing a message received from a remote receiver in a first manner if it matches a data object version sequence number stored and processing a message received from a remote receiver in a second manner if a data object version sequence number is not match a data object version sequence number stored (see

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abstract, col. 2, col. 6, lines 56-62, col. 8, lines 37-67, col. 9, lines 1-5 & 59-64 and col. 14, lines 43-47).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5, 8, 11-13, 16-17, 19, 22-23, and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakakura in view of LaDue.

Regarding claim 5 Sakakura teaches a device as recited in claim 1 except for data object represented in an encoded message. LaDue teaches a data object represented in an encoded message (see abstract and col. 30, lines 32-37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Sakakura adapt to include data object represented in an encoded message because this would allow for the transmission of application specific data using manipulated data.

Regarding claim 8 LaDue teaches decoding a message from a receiver, where the message references a data object (see abstract and col. 30, lines 32-37).

Regarding claim 11 Sakakura teaches transmitting a data object version number to represent a message (see col. 9, lines 39-44). LaDue teaches an encoded message (see abstract and col. 30, lines 32-37).

Regarding claim 12 Sakakura teaches transmitting a data object version number to represent a message in a message network controller (see col. 9, lines 39-44). LaDue teaches

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decoding an encoded message (see abstract and col. 30, lines 32-37).

Regarding claim 13 Sakakura teaches sending data object update messages and corresponding data object update sequence number to the receiver based on an update sequence number included in a message from a receiver (see col. 9, lines 39-44).

Regarding claim 16 LaDue teaches a device as recited in claim 11 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 17 Sakakura teaches using a data object number in a message to a network controller to identify a version of date message (see abstract and col. 8, lines 40-48). LaDue teaches an encoded message (see abstract and col. 30, lines 32-37).

Regarding claim 19 LaDue teaches a device as recited in claim11 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 22 LaDue teaches a device as recited in claim 12 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 23 LaDue teaches a decoded macro message to a dispatch station (see abstract, col. 21, lines 1-5, and col. 28, lines 55-62).

Regarding claim 28 Sakakura teaches comparing an update version sequence number with an identifier (see col. 9, lines 45-64). LaDue teaches performing data operations at a dispatch station (see col. 12, lines 1-5 and col. 28, lines 55-62).

Regarding claim 29 LaDue teaches a device as recited in claim 23 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 30 LaDue teaches a device as recited in claim 23 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

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Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kumar WO 00/62495 discloses a method of multicast file distribution and synchronization.

Yamagishi EP 0 876 029 A2 discloses a transmission system and transmission method, and reception system and reception method.

Yanaka U.S. Patent discloses a distributed database system and method of detecting contention in data update involved in replication of database data.

Kampe U.S. Patent discloses reliably updating an information service message.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J Miller whose telephone number is 703-305-4222. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

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May 1, 2003

WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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